THE NATIONAL ERA.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

CINCINNATI, June 16, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: I have been a subscriber for the Era, from its commencement in Washington, to the present, and feel that I have been amply remunerated both

for time in reading as well as money. On reading this morning your suggestion for the organization of a new party, I was forcibly impressed that it will never do to raise the party necessary to secure the great end in view, out of either of the six divisions enumerated in the above arti-cle—for the reason they have been so long identified with their different organizations, that from the influence of association, that with few honorable exceptions, they have become so corrupted by the chicanery and gambling of partyism, and that too, under different circumstances, and in antagonistical positions, that you might as well under-take to form a consolidated body out of the toes of Daniel's great Image, as to conjoin this heterogeneous mixture of politics.

We tried to mix iron and clay together in 1848, and what was the result? Why, it would not stick; and the clay ultimately returned to clay, and the iron to iron—that is, the clay-headed Whigs, (when the time came that was to test this great question before the people,) being soft, were easily moulded over into their former shape, and in one small town in York State, to my own knowledge, 70 who were, three days previous to ballsting, throwing up their caps for Free Soil, on the day of election voted the old Whig ticket,

and shouted for Clay.

As to those who came off from the old iron-side Democrats, known as Baraburners, with few ex-

This I discovered to my fullest satisfaction while a delegate in Rome, the following summer; and the devil would have shown his cloven foot there and then, and Free-Soilism been sent to the four winds, and Wilmot with it, but for the sagacity of some of the more knowing. Thus, being partly strong and partly weak, partly ironside and partly chy-side, and as iron is stronger than clay, old iron-side Hunkerism has subse-quently broken to pieces—Barnburnerism, Free-Soilism, and some Clay, sticking on, besides. Thus things have gone in York State; and what is provoking, still, this old mother of abominations is trying to wear this garment of righteousness yet notwithstanding she has rent it in so many places that it will no longer hide her

was Goog allthat I have learned from person al observation in politics and religion, I must say the very name of party or sect disgusts me. I But you may ask, what, then, shall we do? Do just what you are doing: teach men that they should be actuated by principle, and not party— and I verily believe that the Era is doing more to accomplish this end than any other paper in the Union; and, secondly, that their actuating principles should be such as will stand the test in that great day of election when all tongues and kindreds under Heaven, small and great, rich and poor, black and white, shall compose one vast as-sembly, standing before the Judge of all the earth, to render unto him (before whom they cannot dissemble) an account of all the deeds done in the

Then bring out your man, whose tried integrity, good sense, and moral worth, will insure the confidence of the wise, virtuous, and good. And then move a committee of the whole, and

Let committees be called in every town, and let them call a committee of the county, and the county of the State, and the State of the Union, and we will then have a committee of the whole; conceal from our eyes the tremendous difference and we will then have a committee of the whole; and at our next election, if the man is right, and his politics right, the people, without respect to party, will elect him. I believe it. H.

MATTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Editor of the National Era: setts met with your approbation; and although we are told that distance lends enchantment to the view, I believe the people at home are equally well pleased. I think there are few persons who have witnessed the sad scenes which have been enacted within a few weeks past in our hitherto quiet, orderly city, but will rejoice that Massa-chusetts has spoken for herself in the name of liberty. There are, however, a few rebellious spirits, who still say that the State will not be represented in her chosen Senator. Who, then, let me ask, will represent her? Surely not the Hon. Secretary, who recently received such a signal rebuff from our city fathers, in the refusal of the time-honored Cradle of Liberty; and although they afterwards tried to make the amende honorable, the refusal was already a recorded fact in history. 'Tis passing strange, that the untir-ing efforts of a great statesman, who has spent a great part of a long life in saving our glorious Union, should still be so little appreciated by some stupid people. We have seen our court-house in chains, and our great and wise men, manifesting and creeping under them. "The yoke seemed easy and the burden light." We have had all protection withdrawn from our dwellings, day after day, and night after night, to have in safe keeping one poor man, deprived of his birthright, forbidden to breathe God's free air, in the city of Boston. Shame! Shame! The very officers of the law, who so faithfully watched over him, looked as though they would that the rocks would cover them, or that some Samson was near, to shake pillars as effectually as in times of old, and hide them from the scornful gaze of passers by. If we must be witnesses of such scenes, if there is no redress for the multitude, who hold in utter abhorrence an unrighteous and wicked law, let the work be done by menials, trained and fitted for such service; but, in the name of all that is honorable, do not call upon the liberty-loving citizens of Boston to render assistance. If we do not, like poor Torrey, choose to "beard the lion is his let our feelings at HOME, at least, be respected. Our pride has been sufficiently humbled, in returning to a land of whips and stripes a bright youth who was so blessed by Heaven as to step on our free soil. And what has Georgia gained in the pursuit of her unholy work, and insulting every better feeling of the people of the Old Bay State, but a Free Soil Senator, who will exert all the talent God has given him in having the gates of oppression "wide open thrown, on golden hinges hung," that the oppressed may go free.

ness and charity. It was really delightful to watch the counter nances of the "assembled wisdom" of the State, on the Senatorial voting day, particularly during the suspense to which they were subjected while the votes were being counted. Some looked as though they "would not live alway," and would occasionally cast a longing lingering look upward toward the motto, (which stands out in bold relief in view of all.) "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts;" while other countenances might be measured rather by breadth than length radiant with smiles, and seeming just to have commenced a new and bright existence, and saying plainly, the Commonwealth is safe. A gentleman in the Hall of Legislation remarked, a short time since, that this session would cost the State of Massachusetts one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; another gentleman, at another time, re-marked that the great object in the election of Representatives last fall was the coming election of Senator-so that you will see that we set a high price upon our Senator, even in the matter of dollars and conts—a system of valuation said to be proverbial among Yankees. Mr. Sumner goes forth untrammelled by party, under the broad han-ner of the free, proclaiming liberty to the captive; and may his influence be, like the path of the just, shining more and more unto the perfect day; and may he so discharge his duty as to receive the crown of glory, which fadeth not away."

May she receive the benefit in brotherly kind-

Now, sir, please excuse this trespass on your Constant Reader of your Valuible Paper.

NAMES .- Emma is from the German, and signifies a nurse; Caroliue, from the Latin-noble minded; George, from the Greek-a farmer. Martha, from Hebrew-bitterness; the beautiful and common Mary is Hebrew, and means a drop of salt water—a tear; Sophia, from Greek—wisdom; Susan, from Hebrew—a lily; Thomas from Hebrew-a twin ; Robert, from German-famous

IMPORTANT TO MANY PERSONS .- The last Spring field (Mass.) Journal has the following paragraph, attesting the efficacy of a new and simple remedy for corns, which has lately been successfully ap plied in England :

"Coras.—Some time since we published, from Chambers's Journal, a statement that sweet oil would care corns, if perseveringly applied. friend of ours, who always had a larger crop of that sort of grain than he could easily walk under, immediately commenced the trial. Three or four weeks have passed, and he is entirely cured. It should be applied night and morning with the finger until the cure is effected."

For the National Era. LETTER TO MR. HOLBROOK.

MONETON, Vr., 6th month, 1851. DEAR FRIEND: Allow me to call thy attention to a letter from some achoolboys in London, head-ed by a communication from myself, which I ex-pect will appear in the New York Daily Tribune about this time. I handed them to the editor of that paper about ten days since, who said they would be admitted in about ten days; and knowing something of the interest thou art taking in the reformation of the delinquent youth, I thought I should like to bring the subject under thy no-tice, and have requested Solomon J., of New York, to watch for the appearance of the article, and send thee a copy when it appears but, knowing his engagements, I am fearful it will escape his memory, so have concluded to drop

The article will explain itself, if the paper iches thee. In case it does not, I am inclined give thee a short history of it: Whilst waiting in New York, in the spring last year, for the sailing of the ship in which I had concluded to take my passage for Liverpool,

I spent a few hours in visiting some of the schools of that city. To that in the House of Refuge, in the 3d avenue, I was allowed to speak a few minutes. I invited the boys, in case they understood and appreciated the call bestowed upon them for the purpose of their improvement, and would like larly circumstanced to themselves, that I might meet with in London, I should like to be the bearer of their message. A few days after, I re-ceived at my lodgings (20 Olive street) a sensible and well-written letter, addressed to boys in Lon-don. I read the letter to some ragged and other schools in London and Liverpool, inviting them

Free-Soilism. From the beginning, they had a private end to serve, and therefore put on this righteous garb of Liberty, the better to serve partial which I have put into the hands of the Tribune. Whilst in London I called on Lord Ashley and several other gentlemen engaged in the reforma-tion of the delinquent youth of that city. It was very pleasant to observe the interest taken by ed in that important service; it was equally sor-rowful to reflect upon the apparent inadequacy of those means, when compared with the immense amount of delinquency against which it was en-

Among the inducements held out to the objects
of their care, to increased efforts in the way of self-improvement, was the prospect of emigra-tion—emigration either to Australia, Canada, or the United States. To the former colony they would prefer sending them, but the expense is an obstacle: they could probably send four to Que-bec or New York, for the expense of one to Port Jackson or Hobart Tewn; and as lessening the number of this class is the grand object with them, they very naturally prefer sending them where have become so perfectly disgusted with both, that I shall never bind myself nor be bound to either. they would incur the least expense, with a fair prospect of being cared for in their new homes. Some of the gentlemen that I have been speaking of, see the impropriety of turning a parcel of uneducated and disorderly boys loose upon any community, and feel the necessity of first so far improving their habits as to render greater the probability of permanent reformation. They also feel the need of some system of emigration—of some sure channel through which they can pass the objects of their care from out of the polluting influences to which they are exposed in a crawded city like London, into the hands of suitable care-

takers in some distant country.
Instead of giving them information of the extic ocean, I could only express my fears that no such unexceptionable channel was at present to be found. No one in the least acquainted with the popula-

let it be called a committee of the whole, (and it will be a large committee,) and be assured all that can be depended on will be in it.

Let committees be called in every town, and between the means applied and the evils to be corrected. I have thought, too, seeing that we on this side the Atlantic wave are in no small de-gree interested in the character of the immigrants that reach our shores, possibly there is an obligaof our attention-an obligation to watch over, with increased care, the interests of the destitute When I look towards the East, and remember Sig.: I was much gratified to learn, by the Esa the thousands that are wasting their lives in idlentif May 1, that the recent victory in Massachuness and misery, who under proper training and proper influences might be producers as well as consumers of the necessaries and conveniences of life—when I look toward the West, and think of the millions of broad acres lying unproductive for the want of that very labor—when I have thought of these things, I have inquired, why is there not a connecting link established, that would bring the unemployed to operate on the unproductive, and thus far diminish the source of human misery?

Please to give this subject a portion of thy at-tention. May be, thou art already engaged in it. I have been pleased to see some communications from thee in the National Era. It would be very pleasant to see this subject taken up in that pa-Anything I have furnished, or can furnish. shall be at the disposal of the editor.

Not knowing thy address, I have sent this to the care of the National Era. Thine, with much esteem,

To Josiah Holbrook.

From the Philadelphia Sun.

AN INTERESTING ORIGINAL LETTER General Wayne's Opinion of Arnold.

A kind friend has placed in our hands an origi nal letter written by Gen. Anthony Wayne to a gentleman of this vicinity, which will be read with interest, as containing the opinion of one of the bravest of our Revolutionary officers upon the treachery and previous character of Benedict Ar-We give the letter entire.

HAVERSTRAW, NEAR STONY POINT

October 1, 1780. My DEAR SIR: Will you do me the justice to believe that neither want of affection nor inclina tion, but a thousand other intervening circum stances, have prevented me from writing sooner Indeed, my dear sir, we have hitherto had but very disagreeable campaign; what with private feud and public misfortunes, I am almost distract-ed and worn down. Just as I had effected a temporary reconciliaton among the officers of this line to measures which had wounded their feelings and beginning to feel a little happy, the perfidy of Gen. Arnold has opened a new field for anxiety of mind, and distrust of some others, both in the cabinet and the field. I can't say that I was much shocked on the oc

casion. I had long known the man; as early as and true virtue were strangers to his soul-and however contradictory it may appear, he did no possess either fortitude or personal courage. He was naturally a coward, and never went into danger but when stimulated by liquor, even to intoxication; consequently not capable of conducting any command committed to his charge. But, however that may be, had he succeeded in the dark affair, Charleston and the other recent military checks we have experienced in South Carolina would be trifles to the loss of West Point and its dependencies: for, by possessing that pass, the enemy would effectually separate the Northern and Middle States, and prevent any possible com-munication short of half moon, situate twelve miles north of Albany. By this means they might direct their whole force to any point, without bo-ing in danger of a junction of the forces of these

States to molest them in their operation.

The storm was to have taken place last Tues day night, or the next morning. The garrison of West Point was so detached, and the works so wretchedly manned and provided, that the whole must have been carried in twenty minutes. His Excellency fortunately - very fortunately-arrived at that place about half an hour before the treachery was discovered; but Arnold made his escape in a boat, and proceeded down the river as flag, and got aboard the Vulture sloop-of-war. The General expecting that, as the enemy were embarked, and everything in perfect readiness for the enterprise, Sir Henry Clinton would (not-withstanding the discovery) attempt to carry the works by assault, well knowing the debilitated state of the garrison and the proper points of at-tack, and that our army was not within supporting distance, he therefore despatched an express at seven o'clock that evening, which reached us by twelve at night, directing Gen. Greene t order the Pennsylvania line to proceed with all possible dispatch under my command, and endeav-or if possible to get possession of the defiles lead-ing from Stony to West Point. We immediatey marched, leaving our camp standing, and by sunrise passed that pass, being upwards of sixteen

miles in four hours, performed in the night, with out a single man left behind. Here we yet remain, waiting for Sir Harry' motions; but, knowing our position, he will not be hardy enough to persevere in an enterprise (although a very favorite one) that would be the price of much blood. I shall not commit myself to the fortifications, but will decide the fate of the day at the point of the bayonet in the gorges

before they reach the works.

My kindest wishes to sister Sally and her little people; present my best respects to mother Penrose, and believe me yours, most affectionately,

DR. TROOST AND HIS SNAKES.

We recently noticed the death of the eccentric German professor, Dr. Troost, of Tennessee. His ssion for animals of the serpent kind was well known, and we find it illustrated in this anecdote, related by Sir Charles Lyell :

Everything of the serpent kind he has a par-cular fancy for, and has always a number of them—that he has tamed—in his pocket or under his waistcoat. To loll back in his rocking chair, to talk about geology, and pat the head of a large snake when twining itself about his neck, is to him supreme felicity. Every year, in the vaca-tion, he makes an excurtion to the hills, and I was told that, upon one of these occasions, being taken up by the sisge coach which had several members Congress in it going to Washington, the learned doctor took his seat on the top with a large basket, the lid of which was not over and above well secured. Near to this basket sat a Baptist preacher, on his way to a great public immersion. His reverence, awakening from a reverie he had fallen into, beheld to his unutterable horror two rattleakes raise their fearful heads out of the basket, and immediately precipitated upon the driver, who, almost knocked off his seat, no sooner became apprized of the character of his ophidian outside passengers, than he jumped upon the ground with the reins in his hands, and was followed instanter by the preacher. The 'insides,' as soon as they earned what was going on, immediately became outsides, and nobody was left but the Doctor and rattle-snakes on the top. But the Doctor, not entering into the general alarm, quietly placed his great coat over the basket, and tied it down with his handkerchief, which when he had done, he said, 'Gentlemen, only don't let dese poor dings pite you, and day won't hoort you? NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.-Great Britain .- In

Great Britain there are about 600 papers pub-

lished. In London, 160; in the provincial towns of England, 232; in Scotland and Ireland, 211. United States -It is estimated that in the United States there are about 250 daily papers published, and about 2,500 tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, and weeklies, and that the aggregate number of copies of newspapers annually distributed through the United States is the enormous figure of 412,880,000. Russia.—The number of newspapers and periodicals now published in Russia is 54, of which 64 are published in St. Petersburgh, 12 at Moscow, 5 at Odessa, 22 in the Province of the Baltic, and 50 in the rest of the Empire. Of those 154 publications, 108 are in the Russian language, 29 in the German, 8 in the French, 5 in the Polish, 3 in the Latin, and 1 in the Italian. Belgium.-The number of periodicals-daily, weekly, and monthly—now published in the Kingdom of Belgium, is 180 Prussia.—From a statistical report of the periodical press in Prussia, it sprears up to June of last year, there existed within the Prussian monarchy 809 perfourcal publications of different kinds, political and non-political. Of newspapers, there were 159 Conservative and Governmental, 201 oppositional, and 167 neutral, undecided, and wavering. There were 282 scientific, technical, and literary periodicals. Of the above number, 93 were published iu Prussia, 21 in Posen, 82 in Brandenberg, 77 in Berlin, 55 in Pomerania, 131 in Silesia, 114 in the Province of Saxony, 67 in Westphalia, 159 in the Rhine Provinces. Great Britain, 603; Russia, 154; Belguim, 180 russia, 809 : total, 4:446. In Prussia many journals have ceased to exist since the new Government decrees. In the United States, supposing the present population to be 25,000,000, our estimate gives 19 newspapers a year for every man, woman, or child. In the British Empire proper a newspaper is published for every 12,000 of the inhabitants. In Belgium, 1 to every 25,000 inhabitants. In Russia, about three newspapers to ach million. In Prussia, 1 to every 20,180

Discovery in Egypt -A most interesting discovery has been made in Egypt. It is known that there exists in Mount Zabarah, situated on an island in the Red Sea, a mine of-emeralds, which was formerly worked by the Pachas of Egypt, but abandoned in the last years of the reign of Me-hemet Ali. An English company have solicited and recently obtained authority to resume the working of this mine, which is believed to be still rich with precious stones. Mr. Allan, the engineer of the company, while directing some import-who must take it into his head to slump off the ant excavation in this place, has discovered, at a great depth, traces of an ancient gallery, which must evidently be referred to the most remote antiquity. Upon removing the rubbish, they which is engraved a hieroglyphic inscription, now partially defaced. This circumstance proves the truth of the opinion expressed by Belzoni, on the strength of other indications, that this mine was

worked in ancient times.

The nature and form of the implements discovered, and the configuration of the gallery, the plan of which has been readily traced, prove most nelusively that the ancient Egyptians were skilful engineers. It seems, from examination of the stone which has been discovered, that the first labors in the mine of Zabarah were commenced in the reign of Sesostris the Great, or Rameses Sesostris, who, according to the most generally received opinion, lived about the year 1650 before Christ, and who is celebrated by his immense conquests, as well as by the innumerable monu-ments with which he covered Egypt.—New York

THE QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.—The New York Tribune says that Senor de la Torre, an eminent Cuban mathematician, who is now in that city, claims to have discovered the quadrature of the circle, after devoting more or less of his at-tention to the subject during twenty years. Senor Torre brings certificates of the most flattering character from the authorities of Puerto Principe; but a more palpable evidence is furnished by a very ingenious mechanical contrivance, wherehe illustrates his discovery. It consists of pieces of metal cut into such forms that precisely the same pieces, differently disposed, constitute either a square or a circle; hence the area of the two figures must be precisely the same. Senor de la Torre professes to have discovered the true ratio between the diameter and the side of the square. He also has a cup in the form of a trunsquare. He also has a cap in the form of a trun-cated cone, and from this, or from a cylindrical vessel, will give the side of a square vessel of the same depth which shall hold precisely the same amount of water. The rules by which this is accomplished are kept secret, as it is understood there are several premiums in reserve in Europe, (one, we believe, by the British Government,) for the fortunate discoverer of the quadrature of the circle. Whether Senor de la Torre has discovered the whole secret or not, is very uncertain; but his experiments are said to be ingenious, and

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.-A Parliamentary return, recently issued, affords the means of ascerreturn, recently issue, another includes the heat of ascer-taining the relative increase, during the last ten years, in the population of each of the various colonies of the Australian group. New South Wales has advanced from a total of 114,386 souls in 1839, to 220,474 in 1848, being an increase of 93 per cent. In Van Dieman's Land, the returns for which reach only to 1847, the increase has been from 44,121 to 70,164, or 59 per cent. South Australia, from its mining discoveries, shows the most remarkable result, the numbers having been 10,015 in 1839, while in 1848 they had reached 38,666, the increase amounting to 286 per cent. Western Australia, owing to her trade with the Indian seas, has likewise shown striking progress, the advance having been from 2,154 to 4,460, exhibiting an increase of 107 per cent. As regards the entire population of the Australian group, to 333,764 in 1848, showing an augmentation of 163,088, or at the rate of 95% per cent. With respect to trade, the balance in 1848 was in favor of Australia, the imports being £2,578,442, and the exports £2,854,315, while the total tonnage inwards and outwards was 694 904.

once invited to dine with a gentleman of rather sudden temper. The dining room was on the second floor, and the principal dish a fine roast fowl. When the old gentleman undertook to carve it, he found the knife rather dull, and, in a sudden passion, flung it down stairs after the servant who had just brought it; whereupon the young man seized the fowl, and with admirable dexterity flung it after the knife. "What on earth do you mean?" exclaimed the old man, as soon as he could speak. "I beg your pardon," was the cool reply, "I thought you were going to

ATTEND TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS .- A man who had become rich by his own exertions was asked by a friend the secret of his success. "I have ac-cumulated," replied he, "about one-half my property by attending strictly to my own busi-ness, and the other half by letting other people's

A story is told of a hypochondriac gentleman of rank and fortune in Ireland, who fancies one of his legs is of one religion, and the other of an-other. He not unfrequently puts one of his un-fortunate legs outside the bed to punish it for its

In Ohio they have a literary gazette called the Buck-eye Blossom; in Kentucky, the Rose of the Valley; in New Jersey, the Belvidere Appollo; in Maryland, the Kent Bugle; in Ohio, the Toledo Blade; and in Mississippi, the Bowie Knife.

A lady making inquiries of a boy about his father, an intemperate man, who had been ill for some time, asked whether he had regained his appetite. "No, ma'am', said the boy, "not exactly; his appetite is very poor, but his drinkatite is as good as every."

"Pappy, have guns got legs?" "No, James."
"How do they kick, then?" Exit Mary, with
Jemmy in her arms, while pappy fell fainting

We do not dislike men so much when they are ruining themselves-it is only after they are

From the Friend of Youth.

SUCH CAPITAL FUN: A STORY FOR BOYS.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL. No need to explain that title to you, boys. You all know what it means, for you have doubtless often met your mother's grave rebuking glance, as she listened to some questionable exploit of yours, with—"But, mother, it was such capital fun!"

Nothing pleases me better than to see children pursue their sports with that hearty goodwill which is in itself a sure pledge of health and happiness. I love to linger on the hill-side that overlooks our village common, and watch the out-pouring of the restless denizens of that busy hive, the school-house, and I fancy that I can even give a very correct guess as to the nature of those important topics that hold the different groups in such close confabulation for a few moments, ere with a "whoop and hur-rah!" hats flying and sun-bonnets hanging by the string, they are off to the given places of rendezvous—"the Frog Pond," "the Bridge," "The Spruce Ledge," the "Maple Shaded Spring," or a game of ball on the common.

"Play on, play on; I am with you there, In the midst of your merry ring; I can feel the thrill of the daring jump, And the rush of the breathless swing "I hide with you in the fragrant hay, And I whoop the smothered call, And my feet slip up on the seedy floor, And I do not mind the fall."

Woman as I am, boys, I can feel all this or, in my childhood, I was a kind of link, or bridge, between two brothers, one older and one younger, and shared in many a game like those of which Mr. Willis speaks.

But it must be confessed, that in their eager ness for sport, and not unfrequently out of sheer thoughtlessness, boys, aye, and girls too, sometimes carry their love of fun too far, until it is followed by consequences of which they mind the fable of "the Boy and the Frogs," and remember that what is sport to them may

be death to others. It is very certain that Ed Maltby did not re nember this when he joined some half dozen of his school-mates, one Saturday afternoon, at their usual gathering place, beneath the great mottled buttonwood that overhangs the rustic bridge above the small stream that goes singing through the village.

This was a favorite place with the youngsters, for, from the shady end of the old bridge they could fling down their hook and lines to tempt the silly roach that now and then dart out from beneath the deep shadow of the bridge; and near by is the church, with its flight of broad stone steps, from the top of which they practice their boldest leaps; and beyond that, the well-trodden play-ground. Some two or three of the group there had been up the stream on a fishing expedition, (for it had been a holyday,) and now, with their fish-poles set up against the old tree, they lay stretched upon the green sward, with their hats by their sides. recounting their remarkable exploits up the river, and how they should certainly, "and no mistake about it," have hooked the "big trout" that had so long reigned in sovereign state over the "Deep Hole" in Squire Morris's meadow, who must take it into his head to slump off the end of an old log into the water, just in time to

It was strange what a charmed life that fish special protection of the kelpies, for not a boy in the whole school, large enough to fling a line, but beasted that he had been, at least as much as once, just on the point of jerking him from the water, when some unfortunate accident occurred to deprive him of his prize. Perhaps, if the trout himself had been questioned, and could have made himself intelligible, he would have told quite a different story.

frighten the trout."

At length, these gentlemen of the fishing-rod took up their implements, and departed to their respective homes, leaving Fred Marston, Seth yton, and Ed Maltby, still lingering in the shade. The two first were natives of the city, but boarders with Mr. Rich, the teacher; and the latter being the Doctor's son, of course they ad more time to loiter away here than the sons of the village farmers.

After a good-natured dispute as to the respect-

ve merit of their knives, each of which, if one night credit the word, or rather the judgment, of the owner, was equal to any bit of steel ever empered by Andrew Ferrara, of famous mem-Fred Marston said, with a yawn-What's the use in sitting here, 'like three

rows upon a cold stone.' Let's be off, boys!' "Where to? Which way?" cried Seth, risng, and sending a small, flat stone skimming across the surface of the water, dipping now and then, like swallows on the wing.

"I don't care. Suppose we go down to the meadows, and see what luck old Pete Smith has had with his muskrat traps. I guess he will be down there himself by this time.

"Agreed!" cried the others, and off they scampered towards the meadows-a wet marshy tract of land, about a mile west of the village, through the center of which ran the river of which we have spoken, and which, as if tired of the example of industry it had set the villagers in passing before their eyes, here suddenly relaxed its pace, and went drowsily along like an over-wearied child to its couch, its winding steps hardly visible above the rank spring grass. But this was not al-ways the case, for when the south winds and spring rains melted the snow-drifts hidden amid the hills, and sent counters little extem-pore brooks tumbling down their sides to add their mite to its waters, then it swelled out and assumed the airs of a conqueror, overran these very pride when some ignorant stranger ex-claimed, "what a pretty lake." Aye, that same sleepy-looking river has as many tricks about it as the big trout himself, or any of the boys that tried to catch him. Even at the time of which we speak, the last week in May, the boys found it rather treacherous ground. e sure, Squire Miller had cut here and there a ditch through his share, but there was still plenty of water standing between the bogs, and some mud too, as Seth Seyton's shoes could

But this they did not mind, for, finding the trap empty, upon a hint from Fred, which was received with a shout of laughter, they retraced their steps to the green lane which opened upon the meadows, and taking a well-grown goslin which some pitiless farmer had recently deprived of life, they bore it back and placed it

"There, now," said Fred, as he nicely adjusted the trap, "I'd give forty great apples to see old Pete when he raises that trap." "So would I, the good-for-nothing old brag. Only the other day he told me I did not know a muskrat from woodchuck," cried Seth, "and, just because he thought Mr. Rich was listening, went on a long rigmarole about the differ He was to bring the next one he caught to Mr. Rich to show him some mark or other, and he will find it a new species, with a

vengeance, I'm thinking."

Leaving the meadows, the boys kept on into the woods beyond, where they loitered around in search of suitable saplings for fishing-rods, until the coming twilight warned them to hasten home. They had reached the bars that led into the lane, when, as they were clambering over them, they heard a peevish, irritable voice, calling out from a pasture to the right, something after this fashion-

"There, git along with ye, ye good for nothing old varmint. Haint ye had all day to eat in, without staying to gobble down every spire of grass that grows on the way home? Go along, you old snail—go 'long, Crumple, I say, ou sarpint!" "It's uncle Sam Brown after his cows,"

es, boys, and let's appear to him as he comes through the bars. It will be such capital fun to hear him scold and see him run." Uncle Sam was as cross-grained and gnarly as—as that old apple-tree yonder—aye, and as sour, too, as its apples, always fretting about

cried Ed. "Down behind this clump of bush-

boys he had a perfect horror, or assumed to have, often wondering what upon earth they were made for; and it must be admitted that they trod down his grass, cut down his saplings for canes or fishing rods, or tumbled a rail from his fence with far less compunction of con-science than they would have felt had they be

longed to any one else; for they argued that the old fellow might as well scold for something as for nothing. Moreover, his dress, which was shabby in the extreme—more like that of a beggar than a well-to-do farmer—together with the odd way he had of personifying and fretting at everything which did not happen to suit him, made him quite a source of merriment to the boys, especially the strangers who came from time to time to board with Mr. Rich. Therefore, Fred and Seth needed no urging

to fall in with Ed's plan, and skulking behin a clump of cedars, waited until the falling of the bars, and the old man's "Git along, you old plague," accompanied by a heavy thwack from the stick he carried in his hand, upon the back of the last straggler of the herd, as she stretched back her long neck after a tempting bite of grass near the bars, assured them that the time for action had arrived. Then, with their caps drawn over their faces, and their jackets urned wrong-side out, to display the white bindings, they sprang out with a loud whoop, and instantly darted into the woods on the right, and concealed themselves behind the trunk of a great oak tree. As the old man had stood with his back to them, and his head bent down, in the act of raising a bar, when they sprang out, they felt sure that he did not see hem, or if he did, that he did not recognise them, and it was with difficulty they could restrain their shouts, as from their covert they saw him stand for a moment, in utter astonishment, staring that way and this, while one of his cows went bounding and bellowing down the lane, and the others cleared the low fence, and went scampering over the meadows, and then suddenly make a dive after them, screaming, at the top of his voice-"Whoa! whoa! you Brindle, there—you confounded old tyke! Koof! koof! koof!

off! whoa!" But the cows paid no regard to the voice of entreaty or rebuke, and on the old man went, scolding himself out of breath, and hopping from bog to bog, as fast as his old rheumatic limbs would carry him, until at length he tumbled head-foremost into a deep ditch. It was with some difficulty that h finally succeeded in dragging himself out, and water and plastered with mud, trembling with anger and exhaustion, he set off at a more moderate pace after his unruly cows, who, about tired of their race, at length consented to turn their heads homeward, but not until long after the boys had preceded them, laughing heartily over the sport they had had. They met at school the next morning, and there was many a laughing allusion made between them, about new species of muskrats, buffalo-hunts," &c. but it never once occurred to them that their thoughtless trick could be followed by any se rious consequences; therefore, when Ed Malth heard his father mention at the dinner table that day that he had been called to visit uncle Sam Brown, who had been seized by a violent fever, and express a doubt as to his recovery,

Whoa, Spot, you sinner—a plague take you all! must I run my good-for-nothing old legs

his heart sank within him.
"Why, I am sure I saw the old man pass here last evening," observed his mother, in reply to her husband's remarks. "Just so; he went after his cows, and seems that, just as they were coming through the bars, they took fright at something (the old man will have it that it was a trick of some boys; but I cannot think any boys would be so mean as to scare an old man's cattle,) and led him a wild-goose chase all over the meadows, until he finally ptched into a ditch head-fore most-no bad thing if he had changed his clothes at once, but he neglected to do this, and so, between his fretting and ducking, he has got that hold of him which will carry him to

the grave, I fear." It was well the Doctor did not glance at his son's face while he was speaking. Poor Ed when his father mentioned the old man's sus picion, his face grew red as a peony, and, feeling as if another mouthful of the steak upon his plate would choke him, he left the table and hurried back to school to tell Fred and Seth the result of their fun. They fully shared his distress, for they were by no means bad-hearted boys, and three soberer faces are seldom seen in a school-room than were theirs that afternoon. They even felt no disposition ing account of the trick some one had played upon him, when Mr. Rich called to him, as h passed the gate, and inquired after his success

continued to shake his head and look very grave every time uncle Sam's name was mer tioned, Ed Maltby's distress increased. He could not help feeling that if the old man died, he should be a murderer. It was in vain the other boys assumed their full share of the guilt he could not forget that he alone suggested the plot, and he longed to go to his father and conless the whole truth, only, like most people when they are conscious they have done wrong, he did not know how to begin. It so happened that his father, very unexpectedly, made a beginning for him by saying, one day in reply to Ed's timid inquiry after the old

"Better, boy, better. I begin to think he will live it through; and, by the by, I am glad to see that you can think about anybody but yourself. It is a proof that you are out-grow ing your careless, thoughtless habits, and will be a man one of these days. And I am glad you remember old Sam," he added, laying his hand on the trembling boy's head, "because there is little love lost between him and you boys, I believe."

"O, father! father! I shall never forget him never be happy again, if he dies!" cried Ed "Whew! what now?" said the Doctor

gazing for a second on his son's crimsoning By my honor, boy," he said, sternly "I believe you know more of this affair of the old man's cows than I thought for. Tell me the truth, Edward, the whole truth, for noth ing else will suffice." "I will, father. Whatever punishment voi

may think I deserve, I cannot suffer more than I have for three or four days past," sobbed Ed "Capital fun!" exclaimed the Doctor, when Ed had told him the whole affair. know, if that old man had died, you would have almost deserved capital punishment? Then, seeing the suffering expressed in the boy's face, he added, in a kinder tone, "you have done right in not attempting to shift the blame off from your shoulders on to Fred and well as you what would be the result of you scheme. Pat Corcoran has driven uncle Sam' cows to pasture since he has been sick; bu henceforth, until the old man is able to do it himself, this shall be your task, and, with what you have already suffered, I trust it will teach you to beware how you pursue your sport at the expense of other people's comfort or con-

And we are happy to say that Ed Malthy never forgot the lesson.

A. M. GANGEWER, A. M. GANGEWER,
Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,
A TERNDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra
Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.
References.—Hen. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cote, Wisconsin; Hon. Ellis Lewis,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle,
Pennsylvania; Dr. O. Balley, Editor National Era; and the
accounting officers generally.

June 5—6m

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Till's preparation has now borne the test of over fourteen a years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations bave sprung into existence, founding their ciaims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in the sarsa parilla root, the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While sarsaparilla root forms an important part of its combination, it is at the same time compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations mitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its incredients, and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and, in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long its of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth. The whole history of medicine has scarcely furnished a parallel to the numerous and remarka ble cures effected by its use, and what it has effected once it can effect again.

FROM KENTUCKY.

FROM KENTUCKY. INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mesers Sand Garden, Kentucky, July 10, 1849. Bardstown, Krntucky, July 10, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

It is my duty to communicate facts in relation to the beneficial effects of your Sarasparills. My wife was afflicted with inflammation and soreness of the stomach of the worst character; her limbs and chest were much swollen; she had constant headache, and inst spring was attacked severally with inflammatory rheunatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief; and while in this situation, she heard of the many remarkable curse of fected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, and commenced its use, which produced instant relief, and less than six bot ties entirely removed all the dropsical swelling and every other inflammatory symptom, restoring her to perfect health. I send this statement as an act of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use Sands' Sarsaparilla, which I believe has no parallel in the catalogue of medicine.

With feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain your friend, SAMUEL P. HARGER.

Read the following, from New Orleans:

Read the following, from New Orleans:

Read the following, from New Orleans:

New Orleans, November 12, 1849.

Mesers, Sands—Gentlemen:

I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sursupus il a, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent at tack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine. amirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedien
FERMIN GROUPAZ.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

NEW DURHAM, NEW JERSEY, June 30, 1849.

Messys. Sands—Gentlemen:

My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afflicted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians, and tried numerous remedies, without much decade, now we heard, through great medicinal value of Sands' Sarsaparitla. On his recommendation my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely; from being fough, hird, and scaly, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are almost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a perfect cure.

Yours with respect, G. S. HENDRICKSON, Pastor of the Baptist Church at the English Neighborhood.

OF Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS. Druggiste and Chemists. 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

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THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs has obtained a celebrity, from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves pulliatives, and some es effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of physicians, patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from

far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York city, says: "It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Dr. Perkins the venerable President of the Vermont Med

" HILLSDALR, MICH., December 10, 1849

"Bear Sin: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine, who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise, on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blackmith.

"There are other cases, within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.

Very truly yours,

"Hanovers, Ohio, April 3, 1850.

marked as this.

Very truly yours,
G. W. UNDERWOOD,"
G. W. UNDERWOOD,"
"HANOVER, ONIO, April 3, 1850.
"Dean Sir: I wish I could tell all who suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefited by the information. I had a lung fever, which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble, and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreafful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine by the advice of a clergyman who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gare me rest at ni. bt. In less than a fortnight I could eat well and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.

"Yours, with respect,
"I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and five cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"OSEPH DEAN.

"The above-named Joseph Dean, and Julia his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

personally known to me, placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, practical chem st, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the druggists generally hroughout the United States and Canada. May 15-3n

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

THIS paper (under the editorial control of Rev. Joseph Gordon, Rev. John Rankin, corresponding editor,) will complete the first half year of its existence on Wednesday, January 1st, 1851. The substantial favors extended to it thus far show that such a journal was needed by the religious community. It will be the study of the editor to make its columns a still more full exponent of the principles and views of those who desire the church to take high and holy ground on the great moral questions which now agitate the world. The Free Presbyterian will steadily aim to present the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ (as it is) in harmony with all true reform—social, moral, and legislative—and in uncompromising hostility to all that is wrong, whether it find its lolging place in Church or State.

While it is professedly the organ of the Prec Presbyterian Church, and will maintain the distinctive principles which separate it from other branches of the Presbyterian family, The Free Presbyterian will not be a mere sectarian sheet, but will most heartily co-operate with every other instrumentality calculated to promote the glory of God and the highest good of man.

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Will LIAM F. CLAKK, Publisher,
Jan, 2.

HENRY H. PAXTON.

HENRY H. PAXTON, TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicito Chancery, Cadis, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan.

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d States.

The National Era and other periodicals are kept for sal Feb. 13—1yg FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. THIS Institution is situated in a pleasant and health part of the country, about five niles north of the city 'hiladelphia. It is under the care of fir, Joshua H. Wo hington, Superintendent, and William and Mary D. Birail, Steward and Matron, and is visited weekly by a Consistency of the country of the co

all, Steward and Matron, and is visited whenly by a consisted of the Mangers.

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May 1—3m

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

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INFORMATION WANTED,

Years of age, who emitsed in the United States navy in 1840 or 1841, and is probably still in that service, it is believed that he married his wife in the city of Washington or in the District of Columbia, some seven or eight years ago. Any member of his wife's family or other person, who may know anything of him and of his present situation, by leaving the information with the Editor of this paper, will confer a great favor upon his aister.

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Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1861. SARAH CLARE, CAHILL TOLMAN.

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matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the
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or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation
this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. No
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The Almanae is handsomely printed, on finer paper than
usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the secape of Henry Baz Brown,
a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Be
sides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of
the American Tract Nociety's Almanae for 1801, and the
Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanae contains a variety
of interesting and valuable reading and statistical artisof an anti-slavery character, selected and original,
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Aug. 8. 48 Beekman st., a few doors east o N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but

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knife nunecessary. These patients will be under the charge
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has for the last ten years devoted himself to this special; Persons at a distance can consult with Dr. Cullen, il letter, describing the case and enclosing a fee of ten dolar directed to the care of Samuel Webb, Secretary, No. South Fourth street, Philadelphia, to whom all application

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EXHIBITION FREE.

To meet the increasing parconage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country. It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with at Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable up maintain the present popularity of this Gallery. Some valuable additions to the co-lection of specimist have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taken from life; one of AMIN REY. Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerrectype taken in Rome, of Powern's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be

Jan. 2. PHILADELPHIA TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

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